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COUNTY COUNCIL FOR THE SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1944

SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH COUNTY COUNCIL

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List of Members of the Public Health and Housing and Mental Deficiency, Mental Treatment, Maternity and Child Welfare and Midwives Acts Committee :-

County Aldermen	J.T. Briggs,	
	The Most Noble the Marquess of Exeter, K.G. C.M.G.,	
County Councillors	P. Adams,	The Rev W.H. Barry,
	G.H. Allen,	J.R. Horrell,
	Mrs M.C. Cook,	A.J. Nutt,
	W. Neaverson,	G.P. Little,
	Mrs M. Pailing,	Miss E.J. Warwick,
	G.T. Vawser	
Co-opted Members	Mrs Mansfield	Mrs M.H. Slater,
	The Hon. Mrs G. Pelham	

Since my last Report was written considerable changes have occurred locally. The Soke of Peterborough still exists as a County, but it has been shorn of its powers as an Education Authority.
A Joint Board has been formed to take over the work formerly undertaken by the City of Peterborough (a Part 111 Local Authority) and the County Council. For the time being the Medical Officers employed by the former authorities are continuing in office.

Discussions have continued between the British Medical Association and the Ministry of Health with regard to a National Health Service, but little has been revealed except that everybody is to be included in the Service, or rather, in paying for it!
The doctors are unduly alarmed at this. Let them take heart ! Education is free to all, but those who can pay for it send their children to non-state subsidized institutions.
A very similar agitation occurred during the initiation of the National Health Insurance Act in 1911 as to whether domestic servants should or should not be included. They were included, and we still exist !

The opinions of the various parties in the country, as far as I can ascertain, differ widely. Those on the extreme Right seem to lay most stress on the attempted cure of disease, emphasize the importance of the hospital, and are not so enthusiastic about the Health Centres, improved housing and improved nutrition.
The extreme Left lay enormous stress on nutrition, and has laid down a standard dietary for a family of five persons consisting of the two parents and 3 children between 7 and 18 years.

The diet would, amongst other things, include 38 pints of milk a week, 8 lbs of fish or meat per week, and 18 eggs. This would mean the expenditure of £2- 5- 0 per week per family on food alone. It would entail an increase in pre-war production of 65 per cent in the case of milk, 60 per cent in the production of eggs, 60 per cent in vegetables, 70 per cent in fruit, and 25 per cent in meat - a matter of great importance to an agricultural County like the Soke of Peterborough.

As regards Health Centres, these should be established as soon as possible, not only for a general practitioner service, but also for certain of the public health services, such as infant and maternal welfare, tuberculosis, and school medical work.
The industrial service requires overhauling. Only a small number of the workers are covered by a part-time or full-time service.
The smaller factories have no doctors.
The number of medical men and nurses is insufficient to carry out the work required. 2,000 students must qualify as doctors every year, and to ensure this 20 new medical schools are required in addition to the 30 already in being. The class from which medical men is now being recruited is too limited. A number of free places are required for those who show ability and would otherwise be deterred from entering the profession, so the co-operation of educationists must be enlisted. 11,000 additional nurses are required. Marriage must be no bar, and non-residential allowances increased.

POPULATION AND BIRTHS

The population for the County of the Soke of Peterborough, as given by the Registrar-General, is :-

City of Peterborough	48,500
Peterborough Rural District	6,710
Barnack Rural District	2,000
Administrative County	57,210

In 1943 the estimated population was 57,250.

The number of births in the County of the Soke of Peterborough was 1,157, 604 being males and 553 females - the birth rate being 20.2. The birth rate for England and Wales as a whole was 17.6; in the 126 great towns 20.3; in the 148 smaller towns 20.9, and in London 15.0.

The increase in the number of births is noteworthy, and is noted all over the world. In 1942 the birth rate in England and Wales rose from 14.2 to 15.8. In France it has risen from 14.6 in 1938 to 16.0 per 1000 in 1943. In Australia from 17.5 to 20.7; in Holland from 20.5 to 23.0, and in the U.S.A. from 17.6 to 20.7. In Germany, however, the crude birth rate had dropped by 1942 to 75% of its pre-war level - a crowning mercy. In England and Wales marriage has never been so popular as now. This is accounted for by the fact that marriage lessens the sense of isolation and promotes a feeling of security in the presence of the frightful calamities of the past six years.

EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births	Legitimate	Males	537	Females	496	Total	1033
	Illegitimate	"	67	"	57	"	124
	Total	"	604	"	553	"	1157

BIRTH RATE 20.2

Stillbirths Males 12. Females 17. Total 29.

Rate per 1000 total births 25.0.

Deaths Males 347. Females 303. Total 650

DEATH RATE 11.3

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1000 live births :-

Legitimate	42	Rate	40.6
Illegitimate	7	"	56.4
Total	49	"	42.3

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth :-

From sepsis	0
From other maternal causes	1

Deaths from Measles	(all ages)	0
" " Whooping Cough	" "	1
" " Diarrhoea	(under 2 yrs)	2

The rateable value of the County on April 1st 1944 was £381,230, and the sum represented by a penny rate was £1,521.

MIDWIVES

The number of cases attended by each midwife in 1944 was as follows :-

Midwife	Address		Cases attended as Midwife	Maternity Nurse
A.V. Sydee	1, Summerfield Rd,	Peterborough	43	38
E. Evans,	2, London Road	"	48	42
D.M. Battson,	5, Marholm Road	"	37	47
A. Eggett,	37, Alma Road	"	41	8
A.R. Stamper,	Helpston,	"	35	19
H.M. Ranson,	19, Priory Road	"	0	1
G.S. Clement,	60, Russell Street,	"	20	18
N.I. Bland	Walcot House, Eye	"	10	2
E.G. French,	142, Mayors Walk,	"	23	96
M.S. Gray,	5, Geneva Street,	"	2	111
May Wood,	34, Summerfield Road	"	10	7
M. Yarham,	28, Pipe Lane	"	2	7
M. Ireland,	80, Harris Street	"	38	10
E.R. Notley,	54, St Martin's Street,	"	6	18
Q.E. Yeoman,	St John's Hospital	"	44	9
L. Roberé	St John's Hospital	"	22	10
M.E. Owen	Thorpe Hall Annexe	"	13	54
C.M. Chesterfield	" " "	"	14	81
K.M. Graves	" " "	"	7	14
E.M. Graves	" " "	"	6	62
B.M. Hayward	" " "	"	5	35
W.P. Langford	" " "	"	7	16
		Totals	433	705

The County Council Midwives attended 201 midwifery cases and 155 maternity cases - total 356; midwives in private practice attended 42 midwifery and 134 maternity cases - total 176. 180 midwifery and 426 maternity cases were attended by midwives in institutions - a total of 606.

1,342 births were notified to the County Medical Officer, but it should be remembered that a certain number of cases occurring in Institutions were patients admitted from places outside the County. The 1342 births were notified as follows :-

From Thorpe Hall Annexe	306
St John's Hospital	226
Private Nursing Homes	169
Memorial Hospital	31
County Council Midwives	201
Midwives in private practice	42
By Doctors	367

For some time past painless midwifery by gas and air analgesia has been provided by the County Council, but so far few requests have been made, and only 6 mothers were so treated during 1944. 92 mothers received gas and air analgesia in institutions during the year.

Medical aid was summoned by midwives in domiciliary practice on 56 occasions for the following reasons :- ruptured perineum 20; feebleness or abnormality of infant 10; difficult labour 2; raised temperature 6; prematurity 8; stillbirth 2; haemorrhage 2; discharge from baby's eyes 2; adherent placenta 2, and for one of each of the following conditions :- severe cough and cold; breech presentation; inflamed breast; uterine inertia; pain in leg; prolapsed cord; rapid pulse; miscarriage.
In addition to the above a Doctor was called to the assistance of the midwives in 44 cases at St John's Hospital.

Forty-seven claims were paid to Doctors under the Midwives Act 1918. In 23 cases the amounts so paid were wholly recovered, in 10 cases they were partially recovered, and in 14 cases no recovery was considered advisable.

ANTE-NATAL EXAMINATIONS

Only two ante-natal examinations were made by private practitioners under the County Council's scheme during the year. One case was normal, and in the other a further examination on account of possible development of hydramnios was recommended, but I never received a furtner antenatal report on this case. One post-natal examination was made. This mother was found to be suffering from puerperal pyroxia and was later admitted to the Bourne Isolation Hospital.

CONSULTATION WITH OBSTETRIC SPECIALIST

The following case was referred to Dr Till during the year :-

L.S. Gave a history of attacks of rheumatism at the age of 17 and 19 years. Her systolic blood pressure was 185, and there was a double mitral aortic murmur. Dr Till advised that she should be admitted to the Peterborough Public Assistance Institution, and later to Stamford Infirmary, where she had an uneventful delivery.

DENTAL TREATMENT

Two nursing mothers were treated under the County Council's scheme during the year. One mother had 23 extractions and new dentures were fitted, and the other had 20 extractions and full upper and lower dentures.
Two pre-school children were also treated.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION ACT

The work of health visiting under this Act is performed by Nurse Mc'Phillips.
One person was receiving children for reward at the end of the year, and the number of children on the Register was 11.
The home is a good one.

VACCINATION

Summary of Vaccination Officers' Returns

	Peterboro' District	Eye District	Barnack District
No: of births returned in Birth List Sheets 1943 :-	872	82	12
Successfully Vaccinated :	324	22	2
Insusceptible of Vaccination:	1	0	0
No: in respect of whom Statutory Declarations received :-	471	53	9
Died unvaccinated :-	38	4	0
Removed to other districts :-	30	0	0
Removed to places unknown :-	3	3	1
No: of births remaining on 31st Jan. 1945 neither duly entered in Register or accounted for in Report Book :	5	0	0
Total number of Certificates of Vaccination of Children under 14 received during 1944 :-	468	11	1
No: of Statutory Declarations of conscientious objection received in 1944 :-	710	44	9

HEALTH VISITING

During the year the health visiting in the Soke of Peterborough (outside the City) was efficiently performed by Miss M. Mc'Phillips.
She made 144 first visits to infants under one year of age, and the total number of visits to infants amounted to 518.
221 visits were paid to expectant mothers, 107 of these being first visits.
1,427 visits were paid to children between 1 and 5 years of age.
Altogether 2,166 visits were made, as compared with 1,540 last year.
It should be noted that Nurse Mc'Phillips is School Nurse, Visitor to Mental Defectives, and assists for about six hours a week at the V.D. Clinic.

The record cards of the 144 infants visited for the first time during the year were examined in detail.
Four of these were stillborn. One stillbirth was due to prolapsed cord and prematurity, and another was due to prematurity. In two cases no cause was forthcoming.
Of the 140 live births, 67 were brought up on the breast: 47 on the bottle, and 25 were first fed on the breast and then on the bottle. In 1 case no record was made.
Of the bottle fed babies, 18 were brought up on cows milk (supplemented in many cases with Sister Laura's Food). 17 on National Dried Milk, 7 on "Cow & Gate" milk, 2 on Osteomilk, 1 on Truefood, 1 on Nestle's milk, and 1 on Sister Laura's Food.

131 of the infants were healthy, sturdy youngsters; 8 were not thriving, and 1 died at the age of 24 hours from prematurity.
Two of the infants who were not thriving were breast fed, 5 were bottle fed, and one was first fed on the breast and then on the bottle.
One baby had had an operation for pyloric stenosis, one an operation for hydrocele, and two were circumcised. One infant had had measles and broncho-pneumonia. All are now doing well.
Comforters, or dummy teats, were only used in 12 cases, and in no instance was the baby found to be sleeping in the same bed as the parents.
The infants' clothing was found to be satisfactory in all but one case.
An enquiry was made into the state of the mothers' health, which was generally satisfactory. 12 mothers were in urgent need of dental treatment, but only a few availed themselves of the Council's arrangements. 4 mothers were anaemic, two had had puerperal pyrexia, two had suffered from breast abscess, and one mother had scabies.
Only one mother was described as dirty and slovenly.

The following scanty sleeping accommodation was noted :-

11	people	sleeping	in three small caravans	1	case
10	"	"	" 3 bedrooms	1	"
9	"	"	" 3 "	2	cases
8	"	"	" 2 "	2	"
6	"	"	" 2 "	5	"
4	"	"	" 1 bedroom	1	case.

One house was in bad general repair, 4 were damp, and 2 were described as dirty and illkept.

Promotion of Cleanliness

The Health Visitor has been directed to pay special attention to cleanliness. She shows the mothers how to clean and keep clean the heads of their children. The Nurse has been provided with "Semprolia" preparation for cleansing heads, and " Sacker" hair combs for removing nits, and these are available to the mothers where necessary. In cases where the houses are verminous the matter is reported to the District Medical Officer.
The amount of uncleanliness among pre-school children in the County is very small, and during the year 1944 the Health Visitor did not find it necessary to cleanse any pre-school children.

D E A T H S

There were 650 deaths in the County of the Soke of Peterborough in 1944, 377 being males and 303 females, as compared with 732 in 1943; 658 in 1942; 671 in 1941; 730 in 1940, and 709 in 1939. This gives a death rate of 11.3, as compared with 11.6 for England and Wales, 13.7 for the 126 Great Towns, 12.4 for the 148 smaller towns, and 15.7 for London.

There were no deaths in persons of 100 years.
There were 25 deaths in persons who had attained the ages of 90 years and over, 7 being men and 18 women. The eldest man was 96, and the eldest woman 97. 3 of the 7 deaths in men were ascribed to senility, 3 to myocarditis, and 1 to embolism of the vessels supplying the heart. 7 of the 18 female deaths were ascribed to arteriosclerosis, 4 to myocarditis, 1 to cancer of the thigh, 1 to bronchopneumonia, 4 to cerebral thrombosis, or blocking of the vessels of the brain, and 1 to cerebral haemorrhage. The very small number of deaths due to cancer in these very old persons is noteworthy.

There were 116 deaths in persons over 80 years of age, 48 being males and 68 females. The greater longevity of the female sex is noteworthy.
The deaths of the 48 males were due to the following causes :- myocarditis 18; cerebral thrombosis 7; cerebral haemorrhage 4; cancer 6; senility 3; double mitral disease of the heart 3, enlarged prostate 2, and to 1 of each of the following conditions :- coronary thrombosis, aortic disease of the heart, pyelitis, uraemia, and fractured thigh.
The deaths of the 68 females over 80 were due to :- myocarditis 30; senility 9; cancer 7; fractured femur 4; mitral disease 3; uraemia 2; nephritis 2; bronchitis 2; cerebral haemorrhage 3; cerebral thrombosis 2; coronary thrombosis 2; suicide 1, and pneumonia 1. The large number of deaths due to heart disease in people of 80 years and over seems to point to the necessity for increased hospital accommodation for this class of case. Here again cancer does not seem to be the chief enemy.

The Registrar-General records 92 deaths from cancer in the Soke of Peterborough. I have records of 97.
The Registrar-General divides cancer into 4 divisions, viz.,

(a) Those affecting the mouth and gullet in the male, and the uterus in the female.
This accounts for 11 deaths - 3 in males and 8 in females.

(b) Cancer of the stomach and duodenum. 14 deaths come under this heading, 10 in males and 4 in females.

(c) Cancer of the breast. This accounts for 1 female death.

(d) Cancer of all sites. These were distributed among 66 persons, 36 being males and 30 females.

14 deaths (10 men and 4 women) were due to cancer of the stomach, the youngest being a man aged 60, and the oldest a man of 82.
20 deaths (12 men and 8 women) were due to cancer of the colon.

One death was assigned to cancer of the abdomen without specification of any abdominal organ. 3 were due to disease of the pancreas (2 in men and 1 in a woman). 8 deaths were due to cancer of the liver (5 in men and 3 in women); 2 to cancer of the caecum (1 man and 1 woman): 2 to cancer of the gullet in women, 1 to cancer of the lip, and 2 to cancer of the tongue.

Altogether then there are 61 deaths out of 97 in sites exposed to consumption of food from the lips to the rectum.
It would seem that investigation of this large amount of abdominal disease is necessary. Are there substances formed in the stomach and intestines which cause the change of the normal constituents of the body into cancer ?

Next in order of proness to cancer are the organs of reproduction, and the female breast. These account for 23 deaths.
Then comex the organs of respiration with 7 deaths (6 affecting the lungs and 1 the larynx). One each of the following organs were affected :- bladder; humerus; nose; glands; thigh, and nervous system.

What is the exact position as regards cancer in England & Wales ?
The same good advice as to the avoidance of tuberculosis applies also to cancer - the advice Iago gave to Roderigo in Shakespeare's play " Othello" - " Put money in your purse. "
In 1930- 1933 the mortality for the professional classes was 83; for the unskilled 123. The greater the poverty the more likely is one to succumb to cancers of the lip, tongue, mouth, tonsil, jaw, pharynx, and the rest of the buccal cavity. A similar trend is noted for married women grouped according to the social status of the husband. This points to occupation as not being the factor, but rather to the economic environmental circumstances and habits of life.
As regards the prevalence of the disease, there are rather more than 1½ deaths annually per 1000 living persons. As many as 87 per 1000 of the deaths in England and Wales occurred at the age of 50 and over. It is satisfactory to note that in women there has only been a slight rise between 1921- 1923 and in 1927- 1929.
Since then the rate has declined.
With men the registered mortality has risen at the two ends of the scale, at ages under 45 (when the death rate is at all times small) and at 75 and over. Between the ages of 45 and 65 there has been no change. With women there has been a decline in mortality between the ages of 35 and 75, but an increase over the age of 75, and possibly in the very low death rate under 25.
The great difference in sex mortality lies in the greater mortality in women between the ages of 25 and 55, due to the special frequency of breast and uterine cancer.
In men the site mortality has fallen in the lip, tongue, jaw, liver, and in rodent ulcer, and has risen in cancer of the intestines, pancreas, prostate, and particularly the lung.
For women there is an improvement in cancer of the uterus and liver, and increases in the intestines, ovary, Fallopian tube. and lung. The increase in some of the intestinal cancers may be due to improvement in diagnostic methods, especially in the lung, but there may be a real increase, as men are so much more affected than women.

There is a real decline in cancer of the skin, scrotum, lip, tongue, and jaw due to more effective treatment.
North Wales and North West England show a high mortality from cancer of the stomach, due perhaps to dietetic habits.
Uterine cancer and cancer of the breast show a higher mortality in the towns.

With regard to the treatment of malignant disease, the following recommendations have recently appeared :

Cancer of the breast. Although fairly satisfactory results have been obtained by surgery alone in early stages, in the more advanced cases the results were bad. Surgery and irradiation combined with radium or high voltage X-rays gives the best results.
Cancer of the tongue. By surgical methods alone the results were deplorable. The primary growth in the tongue can be dealt with by radium, but the glands in the neck have to be dissected out by the Surgeon.
Cancer of the Gullet. Here surgery remains supreme, as it does in cancer of the large intestine and cancer of the salivary glands.
Cancer of the anal margin is, however, effectively treated by X-rays or radium.
Cancer of the lung is now left to the thoracic Surgeon.
Cancer of the bladder is unsatisfactory by all methods, and the only hope is in the precancerous stage when the disease is amenable to surgical diathermy.
Carcinoma of the cervix. In the hands of a few supercraftsmen the results by surgery are as good as by X-ray therapy. Such persons are few and far between, and the successful results by irradiation after a period of observation for 5 years number 35 per cent.
Cancer of the skin is best treated by radium.
The secondary growths in Bone which so frequently follow breast cancer respond to high voltage X-ray therapy.
Cancer of the larynx is best dealt with by co-operative methods. The surgeon can give free access to the radiotherapeutist to apply radium to the lesion.

To sum up, surgery remains supreme in six of the common sites: surgery and radiation in three, and radium alone in three.
A clean surgical operation entails much less severe and much less prolonged suffering than is caused by efficient irradiation, so that if pain alone is the main consideration surgery would be the treatment of choice. But if cure is the main object the best of both methods should be employed.

The Registrar-General records 164 deaths as being due to heart disease, 92 in men and 72 in women. I have records of 181, 100 in men and 81 in women, in which heart disease is mentioned. 104 of these were due to myocarditis, 51 being men and 53 women. 2 of the men suffering from myocarditis were aged 46 and 37 years respectively, and in 2 of the women (aged 53 and 51) the myocarditis was due to a toxic goitre, or Grave's Disease.
One death in a woman aged 46 was complicated by syphilis. She was treated by me.

One female aged 21 died from myocarditis due to rheumatic fever.
There were 4 deaths due to aortic valvular disease in males, varying in age from 30 to 59 years.
There were 27 deaths from mitral disease, 8 being due to mitral stenosis (2 in men and 6 in women). There were 4 deaths (2 in men and 2 in women) from " valvular disease" without further particulars being given. Inflammation of the heart accounts for two deaths in men aged 51 and 60 years respectively.
To coronary thrombosis, or plugging of the blood vessels of the heart, were ascribed 36 deaths, 29 in men and 7 in women. 2 of the 29 deaths in men were due to embolism of the coronary arteries.
2 deaths occurred in infants from heart disease, 1 aged one month and the other 8 hours. There was one death from aneurism in a man of 78.

It appears to me that the large number of deaths from heart disease calls for increased in-patient accommodation.

According to the Registrar-General there were 9 deaths due to suicide, all in the City of Peterborough, 7 being men and 2 women.
I have records of 3 deaths in men, one due to hanging, one from drowning, and the third from cyanide poisoning. I have records of 7 deaths among women, 3 from coal gas poisoning, and 3 from ingestion of three different chemicals - aspirin, carbolic acid, and liquid ammonia. There was also one death from drowning.

According to the Registrar-General there were 8 deaths from road traffic accidents, 5 in males and 3 in females.
I have records of 6 cases in males, and 2 in females - all of them due to motor car or motor cycle accidents.

The Registrar-General records 15 other deaths from violence, 7 among men and 8 among women. I have records of 14, 8 among men and 6 in women. 5 of the violent deaths in women were due to fracture of the thigh bone, and in 2 of the 3 males. A detonating bomb killed a youth of 19, and a revolver shot a boy of 8. 3 men, aged 35. 5 47, and 44 years respectively, were killed on the railway. A male of 35 was suffocated in an epileptic fit.
I record 20 deaths as being due to war operations, all of them being men, the youngest being 19 and the eldest 35.

The Registrar-General records 8 deaths as being due to diabetes, 2 in men and 6 in women. I have records of only 7, 3 in men aged 57, 62, and 79 respectively (the man aged 57 also had pulmonary tuberculosis), and 4 in women. The deaths in females occurred at the ages of 64, 67, 68, and 72 years respectively.
It is satisfactory to note that there were no deaths in persons under 50. In the days before Insulin they rarely survived. Unfortunately Insulin is not so life preserving as in the more advanced periods of life.

The Registrar-General records 49 deaths of infants under 1 year of age. These will be referred to in detail under the heading of " Infant Mortality. "

There were 21 deaths in young persons between the ages of 1 and 20 years. 13 were males and 8 females. 4 of the males, aged 20, died owing to war operations; 2 of 3 deaths in youths aged 19 were also due to war operations. One youth of 19 died at Stoke Park Colony of status epilepticus. He had been sent there years ago by the Mental Deficiency Committee.
A youth of 17 was killed by a detonating bomb, and a boy of 9 by a revolver shot in the abdomen. A boy of 5 died of generalized peritonitis, a boy of 4 of generalized tuberculosis, a boy of 1½ of broncho-pneumonia, and a boy of 1 of infective endocarditis subsequent to a burn. Two of the 8 deaths in females were due to pulmonary tuberculosis. The first, aged 20, was an imbecile girl who had been sent by the Mental Deficiency Committee to Whittington Hall. Her mother brought me her photograph. She appeared very emaciated. I wrote to the Medical Superintendent asking if an examination to exclude tuberculosis could be undertaken, as I knew she had been a contact to a case of advanced disease. This was done, and tuberculosis was found. She was discharged to her home, where she died. The second death due to tuberculosis was in a girl referred to in last year's Report as " T.C." She had had 5 months treatment in Creaton Sanatorium. A girl of 10 years, who was an idiot, died of status epilepticus at Stoke Park Colony, where she had been sent by the Mental Deficiency Committee. A girl of 8 died of diphtheria. 2 girls of 5 and 6 years died from motor accidents, the skull being crushed in one and the lung in the other.
An infant aged 1 year and 3 months dued of gastro-enteritis, and another of the same age of broncho-pneumonia.

The Registrar-General records no deaths from puerperal sepsis, and only one death from other maternal causes. I record 2 deaths from other maternal causes - one from pulmonary embolism, and the second from placenta praevia with ante and post-partum haemorrhage and a Caesarean operation.

The Registrar-General records no deaths from syphilitic disease, but as remarked previously, a death assigned to myocarditis in a woman of 46 was associated with syphilis. She was under my care at the Clinic, but collapsed suddenly at home. There was also one death from aneurism which is generally (but not always) due to this disease.

INFANT MORTALITY

The Registrar-General records 49 deaths in infants under 1 year; this gives a mortality rate of 42.3.
The infant mortality rate for England and Wales was 46; for the 126 great towns 52; for the 148 smaller towns 44, and for London County 61.

I have records of only 44 infant deaths - 30 in males and 14 in females.
12 of the males succumbed before they were a day old; 8 before they were a week old; 4 before they were a month old, and 6 at periods over a month old. 6 of the 14 females died aged under 1 day; 2 under a week, 4 under a month, and 2 over a month. These early deaths, which amount to 36, cannot be combated by infant welfare centres.
10 of the males died of prematurity, and 3 of the females died from the same cause. One of the males died at Thorpe Hall, and one of the females at the Memorial Hospital.

Three of the males died of congenital heart disease. Atelectasis, or failure of the lungs to expand, accounted for 3 deaths, 1 in a male and 2 in females. One of the female deaths occurred in St John's Hospital. There was one death from congenital pyloric stenosis or obstruction to the stomach in a male aged 1 month at the Peterborough Memorial Hospital. Pemphigus, or blood blisters, accounted for 2 deaths, one in a male aged 1 week, treated at the Peterborough Memorial Hospital, and one in a female aged 2 weeks.
Bronchitis accounted for 4 deaths, 2 in males and 2 in females. One of the males was aged 3 months and the other 3 days; the two females were aged 1 month.
Pneumonia accounted for 3 deaths in males aged 6 months, 1 month, and 1 month respectively. Two of these deaths were ascribed to broncho-pneumonia. There was one death in a female aged 2 months from broncho-pneumonia. Asphyxia accounted for 4 deaths, 1 in a male aged 15 minutes, who was strangulated intentionally, and 3 in female infants aged 10 months, 2 hours, and 3 months respectively. The female who lived for 2 hours died at Thorpe Hall.
There was only one death from whooping cough, and one death from gastro-enteritis, or diarrhoea, in a male child of 5 months - an in-patient at the Peterborough Memorial Hospital.
There were two deaths from intracranial haemorrhage, both occurring in males, one at the Memorial Hospital and the other at Thorpe Hall.
There was one death from congenital abnormality of the kidneys, one from inanition (at the age of 8 hours), and one from split spinal column at the age of 15 minutes.
Seven of these 44 infants who died had the advantage of institutional treatment.

Since my last Report was written a Clinic has been started for artificial insemination in London. The donors are most carefully chosen, and intellectuals are favoured with a good capacity for social adjustment. The donor should be between the ages of 30 and 45, and have had two legitimate children. The donor's blood must be identical with that of one parent, so as to prevent the possibility of bastardization.

Apparently a fecund donor could produce 400 children weekly, but to prevent incestuous marriages of the children so produced, the writers in " The British Medical Journal" have limited the number of children to be assigned to each donor as not more than 100.
The adopting parents should be told that no likeliness, physical or mental, to that of the husband can be guaranteed.
A written request for artificial insemination by a donor, signed by husband and wife in the presence of the physician, should be obtained. This is filed under seal, and arrangements are made for the destruction of the document at the physician's death.

In 30 successive cases inseminated from the husband 9 conceptions occurred. 4 terminated in miscarriages, in 4 viable infants were born, and in one the pregnancy is still continuing.
In 15 cases inseminated from a donor conception occurred in 10. 5 went to term, 3 were terminated successfully at 45 weeks; one was a tubal pregnancy and had to be terminated, and one ended in miscarriage.

It is obvious that these results are excellent, and the method seems to have great possibilities, not only from the physical point of view (as has already been proved by race horse owners and agriculturists) but also from the mental and social standpoints.
For the last 30 years or more we have been living under the constant threat of war. By selective breeding it might be possible to prevent the production of the gangsters and criminals of the last two wars. The method might well be tried out by scientists of the calibre of those who have, at the expense of £500,000,000, perfected the atomic bomb.
Their endeavours might well lead to the production of pleasanter persons than those at present existent. It is high time that the care bestowed on the production of the horse and the cow should be extended to the human.

A recent paper has shown that the infant mortality rate depends greatly upon the financial means. For the better off the infant mortality rate is 23; for the overcrowded poor 108, and for the unemployed and overcrowded 153. If poverty were eliminated the infant mortality would be reduced to 23.
Of the preventible deaths one-third are associated with overcrowding; one-quarter with low paid occupations; one-fifth with unemployment, and one-eighth with the industrial employment of women.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

The Registrar-General records only 11 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis. I have records of 15 - 10 in men and 5 in women. Taking 15 as the correct number, the death rate is 0.28.
The number of deaths in the Soke of Peterborough since 1912 according to the Registrar-General are :-

1912 - 31;	1913 - 30;	1914 - 48;	1915 - 37;	1916 - 36;	1917- 48;
1918 - 52;	1919 - 38;	1920 - 38;	1921 - 45;	1922 - 32;	1923- 32;
1924 - 24;	1925 - 30;	1926 - 21;	1927 - 32;	1928 - 26;	1929- 27;
1930 - 19;	1931 - 23;	1932 - 27;	1933 - 17;	1934 - 24;	1935- 13;
1936 - 21;	1937 - 31;	1938 - 18;	1939 - 24;	1940 - 8;	1941- 18;
1942 - 22;	1943 - 21;	1944 - 11.			

These results are very satisfactory, especially when compared with the figures in the years before the first great war and during that war.

The following are brief notes on the cases who died during the year :-

G.S. Was first seen by me in 1932 - 12 years ago. He then presented signs of infiltration in the left lung. He remained under my care till 1936, when the disease seemed completely arrested. He left off coming to see me, and I regret to say I forgot to ask him to attend. He was admitted to St John's Hospital where he died of extensive disease.

E.C. Aged 53. I only saw this patient once, when he appeared to have moderate amount of disease. He died the day after my visit from coronary thrombosis.

C.H. Aged 31. Was first notified on 1- 8- 42. He had disease of the larynx and disease of the right lung. For a time he did well under artificial pneumothorax treatment. His laryngeal condition deteriorated and he died on 17- 7- 44.

C.T. Was a wealthy man first notified on 18- 2- 28 at the age of 62. He died on 3- 4- 44. I never saw him, but I examined his sputum in 1928 and found it contained tubercle bacilli.

P.F. Was notified as a " transfer-in" from Lewisham. I never saw him.

R.A. Aged 59. Was a case of very advanced disease. He died a week after my visit.

A.R. Aged 60, also a case of very advanced disease. He died about 7 days after my visit.

G.B. Aged 57. Was first notified on 19- 6- 44. He had advanced disease complicated by diabetes. He died on 10- 10- 44.

W.H.B. Aged 63. Lived in a small caravan with his wife. He was notified on 26-6-44, when I found very extensive disease in both lungs and disease of the testicle. He was provided with an open-air shelter. He died on 15-12-44. I attended him to the end.

W.M. Aged 33. Was notified on 2-8-40. He then had extensive disease in the right lung and a fair amount of disease on the left. He was admitted to Thorpe Road House, where he did well, but owing to the closure of the wards at St John's Hospital he was sent back to his home and provided with a large shelter, heated and lighted by electricity. I attended him up to the time of his death on 27- 1- 44.

T.C. Aged 17. Was referred to in detail in last year's Report under these initials under " Deaths". She had had 5 months treatment at Creaton Sanatorium. She died on 2- 2- 44.

Mrs H. Was a contact to her husband who had chronic disease of the lung. She was suddenly attacked with tuberculous broncho-pneumonia and died on 3- 5- 44. Another member of the family was examined and found to have early disease of the lungs.

Mrs T. Was a transfer from Gloucestershire and first came under notice on 4- 11- 43, with disease in both lungs. She was put to bed on rest, but unfortunately became pregnant by a man other than her husband, and after the birth of the child became rapidly worse and died on 6-9-44. This is the usual course in cases where an artificial pneumothorax cannot be produced. This proceeding did occur to me, as I have had 7 or more cases in which the pregnancy proved of no detriment after the artificial pneumo-thorax has been produced or terminated. In this case the patient vigorously denied the possibility of pregnancy.

K.E. Aged 20. Was in an Institution for the feeble minded. As related in a former section of this Report her disease was suspected by me when shewn her photograph. She was sent home, and died under my care on 3- 9- 44.

L.T. Aged 62. Was first notified on 12- 11-27. She died on 11-11-44, and during the whole of the 17 years was under my care. When first seen she had disease of the left lung. I attempted an artificial pneumothorax, but failed to produce one. Subsequently she was sent to Creaton Sanatorium, where another attempt was made to produce an artificial pneumothorax, which also failed. Division of the phrenic nerve was then performed, but in spite of this signs of cavitation quickly appeared. She had had two daughters afflicted with the disease, one of whom died, and another is alive, married, and in good health. One son also died of the disease.

Eight of these 15 deaths occurred in persons over the age of 50.

During the year 43 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified, 27 being males and 15 females, as compared with 42 in 1943, and 43 in 1942. The details of the cases notified are as follows :-

1) E.A. Notified on 3- 1- 44. He was found to have very extensive left sided disease with less marked disease on the right side. He was living in lodgings and was therefore sent to Creaton Sanatorium on 24- 2- 44, and remained there till 8- 6- 44. Since then he has been under my care resting. He was given an allowance under the Scheme, but as there was not much chance of his being able to earn his living, he has been referred to the Guardians, who have granted him a liberal weekly allowance.

2) H.B. A male aged 50, was an early case of pulmonary tuberculosis who had previously been treated for duodenal ulceration. He was notified on 3- 1- 44, and was put on absolute rest. He did very well, and was then admitted to Creaton Sanatorium on 17- 4- 44, and discharged on 15- 7- 44. He is now back at work.

3) C.P. Male, aged 48. Had had an extensive thoracoplasty performed previous to coming to Peterborough. He had done well, tubercle bacilli being absent from the sputum. He was under Dispensary supervision till he left in 1945 for Bexhill.

4) F.B. Was an airman aged 24, notified from Wittering. He was transferred to the R.A.F. Hospital at Ely. I never saw him.

5) C.L. Was a man of 50, who had been attacked with haemorrhage. The X-ray showed a primary complex in the right lung, that is to say, a recent infection. He was put to bed, did well, and is now back at work.

6) A.T. Was an airman aged 36, who was at once transferred to the R.A.F. Hospital at Ely. He was never seen by me.

7) G.H. Was a woman of 43, with disease in one lung, and was notified on 7- 2- 44. She was admitted to Creaton on 17-2-44, and discharged on 6-9-44. An artificial pneumothorax was attempted but failed. A thoracoplasty was attempted and the disease now seems arrested - a brilliant result.

8) G.S. A male aged 31, was in the Pioneer Corps and notified on 14- 2- 44. He had had pleurisy. He went to Papworth on 21- 2- 44, and returned on 21- 6- 44. The disease seems arrested.

9) J.L. A Girl aged 17. She was notified early in the year. She went to Creaton Sanatorium on 24- 1- 44 and was discharged on 3- 6- 44. She has had a relapse of pleurisy, but has done well and is at work.

10) G.R Aged 34. Was notified on 14- 2- 44. He is a case of advanced disease in both lungs. He has an excellent home and is confined to bed. He is under Dispensary treatment.

11) J.C. A male aged 24, was notified by the Ministry of Health, but he did not return to Peterborough and I never saw him.

12) C.T. A male aged 20. Was attacked with haemoptysis. An artificial pneumothorax was performed by me. He has done well.

13) G.B. Male aged 16. A very serious case with involvement of both lungs, knee, and hip. He preferred to remain under his own doctor. He died on April 12th 1945.

14) E.C. Was referred to under " Deaths" which occurred in 1944.

15) R.D. Was a girl of 19, who had had tuberculous pleurisy. The disease seems arrested.

16) H.O. Was referred to under the "Deaths" of the year.

17) Mrs A. Aged 39, was a case of left sided disease. An artificial pneumothorax was produced, but unfortunately adhesions were present, and in 1945 she had to be admitted to the Peterborough Memorial Hospital for an empyema.

18) Mrs K. Was a woman of 30, with severe bilateral disease. She was in good circumstances, and on my advice was admitted to the Vale Royal Sanatorium under Dr Pearson. A left dided artificial pneumothorax was produced, which was complicated by pleurisy. She returned home, has gained about 2 stones in weight, and is being treated by me by aspiration and artificial pneumothorax.

19) G.B. Was the case referred to under " Deaths" in the year 1944.

20) H.B. Another case referred to under " Deaths" in the year 1944.

21) W.S. Male aged 49, who was referred by the Army authorities. The disease seems arrested.

22) Mrs E. Woman aged 38. She had early disease. She did well under Gold treatment.

23) D.C.H. A woman teacher aged 24 years; was a contact to her mother. She presented suspicious signs on clinical examination, and the X-ray plate showed definite signs of disease. She was notified on 12- 7- 44, and was admitted to Creaton Sanatorium on 8- 8- 44, where an artificial pneumothorax was produced. While there she developed acute appendicitis, was operated on, and left the Sanatorium on 10- 3- 45. She is having refills at the Dispensary.

24) A.V.C. A male aged 34. He presented minimal signs of disease. He did well, and the X-ray now shows no disease.

25) H.B.H A male of 51. Had bilateral active tuberculosis of the lungs. He was first notified on 24- 7- 44, went to Creaton Sanatorium on 5- 8- 44, and was discharged on 13-11-44. He has done very well and is back at work.

26) R.G. Male aged 17, who was referred by the Naval Authorities. He had had pleurisy with effusion; the disease seems quiescent.

27) E.H. A man aged 21, who had been treated by artificial pneumothorax by the Army Authorities. He is continuing refills at the Dispensary.

28) K.G. Was the case referred to under " Deaths "

29) T.O.D. A man of 49 - a transfer from London, with advanced disease. He left after a short stay in Peterborough.

30) R.A. A man aged 53, referred to under " Deaths "

31) M.J.Y. A female of 18. No definite evidence of disease has been found either by X-rays or examination of the sputum. She is still under supervision.

32) F.C. Was a man of 62 with extensive disease. He left Peterboro' shortly after notification for his home in Holland, Lincs.

33) A.R. Was a case referred to under " Deaths" in 1944.

34) E.L. Was a man of 63 whom I found to be suffering from a non-tuberculous empyema. After aspiration by me he was removed to the Peterborough Memorial Hospital and was operated on there.

35) M.E. Was a woman of 29, a transfer from another County. She has done well under Dispensary treatment.

36) W.F. Was a woman of 38 with disease in one lung. An artificial pneumothorax failed, and she was rested in bed and has done very well.

37) G.P. A man of 24 referred by the Army Authorities. He is an advanced case and was admitted to Papworth on 19-12-44.

38) D.K. A woman of 37 with disease of the left lung. An artificial pneumothorax was attempted by me but failed. She was kept at rest and has done very well.

39) L.C. A woman of 30 living in a most inaccessible farm lodge. She refused treatment, but was finally removed to the Public Assistance Institution, and subsequently returned to Huntingdonshire.

40) W.H.K. A man aged 43, first notified on 20- 11- 44. He was living alone in a Council House. He had advanced disease and was finally removed to the Public Assistance Institution

41) I.W. A woman of 25, an in-patient at the Memorial Hospital. She appeared to have disease in one lung. An artificial pneumothorax was suggested but refused, and she returned to her home in Birmingham.

42) J.A.S. A man of 29 referred by the Naval Authorities. The disease appeared to be arrested and the sputum was negative.

43) J.H. A man of 45 on whom I produced an artificial pneumothorax. which did not completely collapse an apical cavity. He has since been admitted to Creaton Sanatorium.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

The Registrar-General records 3 deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. I can only find 2 among residents in the Soke of Peterborough. One was a child who died of tuberculous meningitis at the age of 4; the other was a man of 53 who had been under my care since 1939, first for tuberculous testicles (which were removed) and then from tuberculosis of the spine. He then presented signs of intestinal obstruction for which condition he was (owing to the kindness of the Peterborough Memorial Hospital Staff) admitted to that Institution. After one or two days he expressed a wish to go home, and he died the next day.

The following 12 cases were notified during the year (8 in males and 4 in females) :

1). Male aged 21. Had already been sent by you to the Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital, but was not formally notified by the Huntingdonshire Authority until 1944.

2). Male aged 48. Notified by the Peterborough Memorial Hospital but subsequently found to be a case of sarcoma (a form of cancer).

3). Male with severe spinal disease. He was sent by you to the Robert Jones Orthopaedic Hospital, Oswestry.

4). Male. Airman aged 20, with tuberculous meningitis. He was sent to the R.A.F. Hospital at Ely.

5). Male aged 21 with tuberculous disease of the prostate. He was not a permanent resident and was referred to the Authorities at Norwich.

6). Male aged 22. Was a severe case with tuberculosis of the bladder and kidney. He was sent to Papworth.

7). A boy aged 10 with tuberculous glands. He was treated privately.

8). A boy of 9 who was treated at Northampton General Hospital.

Three of tho females cases were suffering from tuberculous glands. They were treated privately.
A woman of 51 had spinal disease. She was admitted to the Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital on 8- 11- 44.

During the year you decided to retain two beds for adults with non-pulmonary tuberculosis at the Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital,

Dispensary Work

During the year I examined 232 new patients and 168 old patients - a total of 400, as compared with 460 in 1943; 381 in 1942, and 370 in 1941. I made 1,664 visits to the homes of patients for their examination and treatment, and 1,439 visits were made by patients who were well enough to come to the Dispensary for treatment and examination - a total of 3,103.
738 artificial pneumothorax inductions and refills were undertaken during the year, as compared with 704 in 1943.
During the year 26 patients have been under this form of treatment, 3 of these being bilateral cases. 13 of these patients are at work and 13 are not at work.
The Soke of Peterborough and Rutland have, up till recently, been the only counties which have undertaken this work in the patient's home from induction of the operation till the end of treatment.
Our first case was undertaken in 1926. She lived for another 20 years, and died at Chester of pneumonia. Quite recently Glasgow has inaugurated a scheme resembling others in so far as the cases are not admitted to a Sanatorium but to a Hostel for a few weeks. They are then brought up to the Dispensary for their refills.
The Soke of Peterborough is more humane; refills are continued in the home of the patient until he (or she) is well enough to attend the Dispensary.
I have undertaken treatment with successful results in the few back-to-back houses which now remain in the City of Peterborough.
Six pneumo-peritoneum refills were undertaken.

Eight consultations with medical men were undertaken at the homes of patients, and 115 otherwise.
242 samples of sputum and pleural fluid were examined by me.
41 were positive and 201 were negative.

At the end of the year 1944 92 men and 65 women - a total of 157 - were on the Dispensary Register suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, and 1 boy and 2 girls.
26 adults (16 men and 10 women) were suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, and 9 children (4 boys and 5 girls).
There are therefore 195 persons on the Dispensary Register.

Allowances to Tuberculous Patients
Ministry of Health Memo. 266.T.

During the year ended March 31st 1945 twenty-one patients received a grant under the terms of Memo. 266/T., and a sum of £699- 3- 5d was paid to them.

Institutional Treatment

On January 1st 1944 twelve patients were in Institutions; 3 males at Creaton Sanatorium for pulmonary tuberculosis, one male at Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital for hip-joint disease, and 1 boy at Manfield Hospital for spinal disease. Seven females were in residence, 5 for pulmonary tuberculosis at Creaton, 1 at Creaton for spinal disease, and 1 at the Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital for a few days for supposed sacro-iliac disease.

During the year 18 persons were admitted to Institutions, viz., 7 males with pulmonary tuberculosis (5 at Creaton and 2 at Papworth). Two males were treated for non-pulmonary tuberculosis, one at Papworth for genito-urinary disease, and one at the Robert Jones Orthopaedic Hospital for spinal disease.
Eight females were treated at Creaton Sanatorium for pulmonary tuberculosis,and one adult female for spinal disease at Manfield Hospital.

On December 31st 1944 eight persons (4 males and 4 females) were still in Institutions. two males for spinal disease, 1 at Manfield and the other at the Robert Jones Orthopaedic Hospital; one male for pulmonary tuberculosis at Papworth, and one male for genito-urinary tuberculosis also at Papworth.
3 females were resident for pulmonary tuberculosis at Creaton Sanatorium, and one female for spinal tuberculosis at the Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital.

VENEREAL DISEASES

381 patients attended your Clinic at 28, Fitzwilliam Street for the first time during the year 1944. In addition 51 patients attended your Clinic for the first time who had been transferred from other centres where they had been treated for the same infection. Altogether then 432 patients were treated by me for the first time, as compared with 400 in 1943; 283 in 1942; 237 in 1941, and 144 in 1940. It should be stated that 30 of the 51 patients from other Clinics treated by me were service cases or prisoners of war.

29 of these 432 new cases were suffering from syphilis, 97 from gonorrhoea, and 252 from conditions other than venereal disease, Although a fair number of these 252 were cases of infection with Trichomona, a large number are simply cases of neurosis caused by posters, lectures, notices in the press, and the inspiring broadcasts from the Ministry of Health. These cases require very careful examination and are a source of unnecessary expenditure.
On the other hand the large amount of money spent on propaganda does not increase the attendances of persons who are really infected. These diseases can be avoided by sexual abstinence, but this is most difficult to enforce as has been proved from the experience of the Allied Forces in Germany (vide " Spectator" for Aug. 4th 1945). The only hope is the adoption of the simple methods of prevention, but here again one is up against the influence of the emotions, alcoholism, and ethical considerations, which are against the teaching of prevention, although (illogically) not against treatment.

On January 1st 1944 212 persons were in attendance at the Clinic - 105 for syphilis, 98 for gonorrhoea, and 9 cases which had not been definitely diagnosed as cases of venereal disease.
21 patients who had been removed from the Register, returned for treatment or observation, so that 233 old patients were under treatment.

Altogether then 665 patients passed through my hands during the year, as compared with 602 in 1943; 457 in 1942; 387 in 1941, and 312 in 1940. 411 of these 665 patients were women and 255 men. Before the War the distribution of disease among the sexes was exactly the reverse.
The places of resident of the 381 new patients who had never before been treated at this or other clinics were as follows :-

	1944.	1943
Soke of Peterborough	167	174
Huntingdonshire	79	59
Isle of Ely	33	39
Kesteven (Lincs)	37	17
Holland "	7	5
Residue of Northamptonshire	13	11
Prisoners of War and Service Cases	37	41
Other Areas	8	6

These figures do not hold forth much hope of a decline in venereal diseases. The Kesteven and Hunts figures have increased.
On the other hand it must be remembered that our American Allies will soon be departing from Europe and this country. America is the home of syphilis, which was first introduced into Italy, Spain, and France by the sailors and soldiers who had accompanied Colombus on his voyage of discovery.
The exact number of syphilitic cases derived from American sources has never been disclosed.

During the year 88 cases were transferred from Peterborough to other centres, 43 for syphilis and 45 for gonorrhoea.
334 were discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure or after diagnosis as non-venereal.
16 of these were cases of syphilis, 63 of gonorrhoea, and 255 cases of non-venereal diseases.
12 cases of syphilis ceased to attend before completion of treatment, and also 43 cases of gonorrhoea. Further, 2 cases of syphilis and 2 of gonorrhoea completed treatment but failed to attend for final test for cure.
The number of cases remaining under treatment on December 31st 1944 was 184, 109 being cases of syphilis, 66 of gonorrhoea, and 9 of non-venereal diseases, as compared with 212 on December 31st 1943.

These 665 patients (254 men and 411 women) made 7,632 attendances, as compared with 7,699 attendances in 1943; 5,487 in 1942; 5,638 in 1941, 6,067 in 1940, and 7,119 in 1939.

The attendances classified in counties are as follows :-

Soke of Peterborough	3,850
Huntingdonshire	1,510
Isle of Ely	893
Kesteven (Lincs)	602
Holland "	118
Northamptonshire	368
Prisoners of War & Service Cases	249
Other Areas	42

In addition 25 attendances were made by Peterborough patients to the Boston V.D. Clinic, but this is the only notice we have had from outside clinics.

1,991 doses of arsenical compourds were administered, the great majority intravenously, and 2,331 doses of Bismuth intramuscularly.

The following report is made by Dr Fulton as to the number of pathological samples sent from the Clinic, Hospital, and by private practutichers :-

	Clinic	Hospital	Private practitioners
For detection of spirochetes	12	0	0
For detection of gonococci	1350	23	9
Pus for Trichomona Vaginalis	370	0	0
Serum for Wassermann reaction	621	457	44
" " Kahn reaction	556	450	43
" " Gonococcal Complement Fixation Test	466	50	14
Cerebro-spinal fluid tests: Wassermann reaction	6	13	0
Cell count	6	13	
Globulin	6	13	
Colloidal Gold Test	6	13	0
Cultures for Gonococci	4	0	0
Totals :-	3403	1032	110

The total cost of the Laboratory service was £777- 0- 0

Regulation 33.B

You have still continued to exercise your powers under Defence Regulation 33.B. It was necessary to prosecute one of the women again for the third offence, and this time she was sent to Prison for 3 months with hard labour.
She has recently returned to Peterborough and is still devoting herself to prostitution.
During the year I received nineteen Forms 1. under the Defence Regulation 33.B. Ten of these contacts were never traced, and in two the full name was not given, and in one no address.
The remainder were traced and have attended fairly regularly.

I regret to inform you that Mrs Hudson, the Lady Almoner to the Huntingdonshire County Council resigned. Her good work is shewn by the increase in the number of cases coming from her County.
In 1945, after a meeting with the Hunts County Council, it was advised that a Lady Almoner should work in conjunction with the Peterborough Clinic and the cost of such appointment be proportioned between the counties which have entered into an agreement to use the Clinic.
You were fortunate enough to secure the services of Miss F. Botting who had worked as a Hospital Almoner in other hospitals and is a trained nurse.

I cannot close this section of the Report without paying a tribute to the untiring services of Nurses Mc'Phillips and Carleton, and to my Secretary, Mr J. Dunford, who has now assisted me for over thirty years.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS 1913 - 1938

On January 1st 1945 82 persons were under Statutory Supervision, 48 being males and 34 females.
Nine persons were under Guardianship, 5 being men and 4 women.
During the year 66 persons were resident in the following Institutions : 40 in the Peterborough Public Assistance Institution (19 males and 21 females); 18 at Stoke Park Colony (12 males and 6 females); 3 women were resident at Whittington Hall, and one woman at Sandlebridge Institution.

Nine persons are on Licence from various institutions: one to his Aunt in Fletton who has an excellent home and gives him every attention; 3 males are at an Agricultural Hostel at Redmarley, where they are engaged on agricultural work and earning wages, one of £3- 10- 0 and one of £3. One is on Licence to a Peterborough resident. Two girls are resident at the Old Rectory, Bath; one is engaged as a kitchen help at 14/10d per week, and another does odd jobs in the Hostel. Two girls are engaged in domestic service at Bristol - on Licence from Stoke Park Colony.
Four persons (2 males and 2 females) were at the State Institution, Rampton, Notts.

Turning to the cases under Guardianship, two of the males are gainfully employed, one at the Brickyards and another on the railway.
One is a Mongolian imbecile who is partially blind and unable to work; the fourth is under the Brighton Guardianship Society where he is employed on a farm. The fifth is under the Guardianship of his sister and lives in a large farm house. He runs errands and makes himself generally useful in the garden.
One of the four women under Guardianship is employed in a laundry of an approved Home near Salisbury. Her relatives suddenly asked for her return on Licence. The sister-in-charge of the Home said that if she were granted Licence she would not accept her back if she proved unsuitable for Licence. The relatives then declined responsibility.
The second woman works on the land when there is a suitable vacancy.
The third assists her mother in house work, and the fourth is too deeply imbecile to undertake any kind of useful work.

One man is under voluntary supervision. He works in the Porter's Lodge of the Peterborough Public Assistance Institution.
One woman is detained in a " place of safety" and since then has been sent to the Thorpe Road Certified Institution.
Two women are detained as Poor Law patients.

Few of those under Supervision are doing useful work.
Sixteen (7 men and 9 women) are incapable of doing anything, chiefly on account of physical defects such as paralysis, heart defect etc.
19 women are of considerable help in their homes; one is married and has recrntly had a child, and another is in receipt of a blind pension.
9 males and 2 females are working on the land, 2 work in the Ordnance Factory, 2 are in the Army, 2 work as gardeners, and 2 are engaged in the odd jobs of wheeling a barrow round and hawking. One man is doing quite satisfactory work in a large engineering factory. One girl is a kitchen maid in a well-known school, and one person is employed in each of the following occupations :- garage worker; milk round; coal round; chopping and selling firewood, and working in a malting factory. The remainder are attending school or are too young or defective to be at work.

As last year, so this, the Incorporation of National Institutions issued no reports on the condition and progress of your patients.
One female patient, aged 32, at the Mary Dendy Home at Sandlebridge performs light domestic duties, such as sweeping, dusting and polishing. She goes to the cinema and attends institutional dances. She attends religious services every Sunday.

Of the 19 men at Thorpe Road House in 1944 one worked as a painter's assistant, one as the barber's assistant, one as a gardener; 6 work as wardsmen, and the others are too defective to do any useful work.
Four of the 21 women are too defective to do any useful work; the occupation of one is not given. 5 are employed in simple domestic duties. One is employed in the officer's mess, one in the Master's house, one in the Matron's house, two in the laundry, one in the kitchen, two in the Dining Hall, one as a sewing maid, and two in the Nurse's Home.
The recreations of the men are given as walks and listening to the wireless; that of the women, walks, picture entertainments, and listening to the wireless. All the patients attend religious services.

Seven men and 16 women attend Miss White's classes. 2 men and 4 women have been irregular in attendance owing to their being away or at work.

Mental Treatment Act

No patients were admitted to any Institution under this Act in 1944.

Mental Clinics

These are now held at the Peterborough Memorial Hospital. I have not been informed as to when these clinics are held or how many patiehts attend.

BLIND PERSONS ACT

113 blind persons were on the Register on March 31st 1945, viz., 45 males and 68 females. Of this number 9 are fully or partly employed. 11 are in the Public Assistance Institution, and 18 (9 men and 9 women) are either physically defective or mentally defective, or a combination of both, as well as blind.
18 new cases were added to the Register during the year (6 men and 12 women). One blind person was transferred to this area, and 5 have moved away from Peterborough.
Six cases now have useful vision after operation for removal of cataract and their names have been removed from the Register. Two have had their eyes examined by the Ophthalmic Surgeon and found to be " not blind" within the meaning of the Blind Persons Act and their names have been placed on the Observation Register.
66 persons were in receipt of domiciliary grants on March 31st 1945, an increase of 6 over the 1944 total.

1,666 visits were paid to blind persons by the Secretary.
Braille or Moon type is being taught to several of the younger blind persons, and handicrafts are being encouraged.
10 blind persons are members of the National Library for the Blind, the subscription of £1 per annum for each person being paid by the Peterborough Association for the Blind.
The Soke of Peterborough County Council made a grant of £2,950 (including £50 on account of mental defectives) to the Association during the year ending March 31st 1945.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1938

The following samples were analysed from the Liberty of Peterborough (as distinct from the City) in 1944 :-

Milk	11
Butter	2
Margarine	1
Cake Mixture	1
Hazlett	1
Custard Powder	1
Dessert Powder	1

No informal samples were taken.
Total number of samples reported against: 1 sample of milk deficient in fat to the extent of 7 per cent. One dessert powder did not satisfy the requirements of the Starch Food Powders Control.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER

Captain Townson says that there are 37 accredited producers, but only one tuberculin tested herd.
10 cows were slaughtered for tuberculosis during the year, exactly the same number as in 1943. He refers to the increasing use of milking machines, which may lead to the production of dirty milk unless the long connection pipes of these machines are most carefully cleansed.

During the year I have received details of animals infected with tuberculosis slaughtered in Kesteven. I forward this information to Captain Townson and bulk samples of the milk are taken.
Samples of milk for bacteriological examination of both accredited and non-designated herds are taken. With one exception the reports for the designated herds are satisfactory.

Much disappointment has been felt by the medical profession at the failure to establish pasteurization in any area in the country. It was promised by January 1945, but in August 1945 nothing has been effected. The number of deaths due to bovine infection among children is stated by the B.M.A. as 600 yearly.
In this County there is already a large pasteurising plant, and it seems here, if anywhere, that pasteurization should be enforced.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following cases of infectious disease were notified during the year 1944 :-

Disease	City of Peterborough	Peterboro' R.D.	Barnack R.D.	Total
Scarlet Fever	67	4	3	74
Diphtheria	8	0	0	8
" Non-civilian	1	0	1	2
Whooping Cough	164	12	7	183
Measles	107	1	1	109
" Non-civilian	1	0	1	2
Pneumonia	31	1	2	34
" Non-civilian	0	0	1	1
Erysipelas	10	0	0	10
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	1	1	7
Poliomyelitis	1	0	0	1
Paratyphoid Fever (non-civilian)	1	0	0	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	0	1	2
Dysentery	1	0	1	2
Malaria (non-civilian)	43	0	1	44
Pneumococcal Meningitis (non-civilian)	0	0	1	1
Enteric Fever (non-civilian)	0	0	1	1
Totals :-	441	19	22	482

The small number of cases of diphtheria is noteworthy. None were notified in the rural districts and only 8 in the City of Peterborough, compared with 25 in the City of Peterborough in 1943 and 1 in the Peterborough Rural District.

The work of diphtheria immunisation by me still continues in the Peterborough and Barnack Rural Districts and occasionally in the Secondary Schools in the City. The total numbers immunised by me up to June 30th 1945 were :-

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District	Under 5.	5-15 years.	Total
City of Peterborough	1	343	344 344
Peterborough Rural District	304	878	1182 1182
Barnack Rural District	119	200	319
Totals :-	424	1421	1845

REPORTS OF THE DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS

Dr Hawes in his Report to the Barnack Rural District Council says that the water taken from the Council's bore at Pilsgate showed temporary unsatisfactory bacteriological results. The water is now chlorinated at the source. At Southorpe Terrace the water from the well was heavily polluted. The villages of Thornhaugh and Wansford have a piped supply from Thornhaugh. It is satisfactory and is chlorinated at its source.
A sewage disposal system has been prepared for the whole district.
As regards housing, systematic inspection is required, and additional staff for this purpose is necessary.
17 cases of scabies were treated - 2 men, 8 women, and 7 children.
No slaughter houses are now in use.

In his Report for the Peterborough Rural District Dr Hawes says the water supply is obtained from the City and is satisfactory in quality and quantity.

Up till the first week in September 1945 no Report had been received from the City of Peterborough.

CHRISTOPHER ROLLESTON

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Ketton
Stamford.